From: Ash, Christine
To: Laureano, Javier
Cc: DAgostino, Daniel
Subject: RE: Hoosick Falls (Saint Gobain Performance Plastics)
Date: Wednesday, August 7, 2019 9:58:54 AM
Attachments: Updated New York PFAS Factsheet - 190711.docx

Hi Javier - I can attend with you if you like. I assume we're not the lead on this.... I've attached the latest factsheet I have with information about the site (on the second to last page). Dan pulled this information together with input from the other divisions in July to prepare Jennifer McClain for a panel on PFAS.

We could also share a brief update, based on our meeting with NYSDOH last week, that NYSDOH currently has their proposed MCLs (for PFOA the proposed MCL is 10 ppt) in the State Register, that they are are receiving a lot of public comments, and that the MCLs should be finalized in early 2020.

Thanks,

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(212) 637-4006

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Laureano, Javier <laureano.javier@epa.gov> On Behalf Of Lopez, Peter
Sent: Wednesday, August 07, 2019 9:43 AM
To: Ash, Christine
Subject: FW: Hoosick Falls (Saint Gobain Performance Plastics)
When: Wednesday, August 07, 2019 12:15 PM-1:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: RA conference room - Dial in: 1-844-637-3111; Conference ID: 85038; then 2-123456

FYI

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Lopez, Peter <lopez.peter@epa.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, July 31, 2019 7:04 AM
To: Lopez, Peter; Evangelista, Pat; Mears, Mary; Garbarini, Doug; Singerman, Joel; Kandil, Shereen; Byck, Sabina; Prince, John; Mugdan, Walter; Lyon, Christopher; Kopec, Slawomir; Romanowski, Larisa; Gratz, Jeff; Schaaf, Eric; Simon, Paul
Cc: Laureano, Javier; Lieber, Thomas; Charney, Lauren
Subject: FW: Hoosick Falls (Saint Gobain Performance Plastics)
When: Wednesday, August 07, 2019 12:15 PM-1:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: RA conference room - Dial in: 1-844-637-3111; Conference ID: 85038; then 2-123456

-----Original Appointment-----
From: Lopez, Peter
Sent: Wednesday, July 31, 2019 7:03 AM
To: Lopez, Peter; Evangelista, Pat; Mears, Mary; Garbarini, Doug; Singerman, Joel; Kandil, Shereen; Byck, Sabina; Prince, John; Mugdan, Walter; Lyon, Christopher; Kopec, Slawomir; Romanowski, Larisa
Subject: Hoosick Falls (Saint Gobain Performance Plastics)

When: Wednesday, August 07, 2019 12:15 PM-1:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: RA conference room - Dial in: 1-844-637-3111; Conference ID: 85038; then 2-123456

NEW YORK PFAS STANDARDS

TALKING POINTS

- The EPA is moving forward with the maximum contaminant level (MCL) process outlined in the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) for PFOA and PFOS. The process prescribed by the Act ensures scientific integrity and transparency when developing regulations for contaminants in public water systems.
- EPA's work to address PFAS is extensive and continues to include support to states—like New York—who are acting when drinking water issues arise that may impact their citizens.
- The Agency's comprehensive PFAS Action Plan identifies both short-term solutions for addressing PFAS chemicals and long-term strategies that will help provide the tools and technologies states, tribes, and local communities need to clean up sites and provide clean and safe drinking water to their residents.

BACKGROUND

- New York's current PFAS Standards, Criteria, and Guidance:
  - Potentially **10 ppt** for PFOA based on New York State Drinking Water Quality Council (NYDWQC) recommendations.
  - Potentially **10 ppt** for PFOS based on NYDWQC panel recommendations.
- These recommendations were accepted by the commissioner of the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) on July 8, 2019.
- After state register publication and public comment these will be the lowest MCLs for PFOA and PFOS in the country.

CONTAMINATED SITES

Brookhaven National Laboratory – Suffolk County, New York

- Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) is a research and development facility owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and located in Upton New York. It was added to the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989.
- Historical foam testing areas, petroleum facilities and fire departments at BNL may be potential sources of PFAS at the site, from aqueous film forming foam.
- Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), have been detected on base at or downgradient of foam release areas.
- In March 2017, BNL potable supply wells were sampled for PFAS compounds for the first time. Detections were noted in the first sampling and confirmed in 2017 and 2018. To date, the maximum combined concentration of PFOS and PFOA detected in the supply wells was 70.4 ppt.
- BNL initiated a Preliminary Assessment process in 2018, starting with an initial phase to characterize PFAS contamination in the source water contribution area of the supply wells.
- Phase 2 of the investigation focused on PFAS contamination in eight locations where firefighting foam was released. PFAS has been detected at levels greater than the EPA's health advisory levels at or downgradient of BNL's fire station, with the highest exceedance being 12,144 ppt total PFOS and PFOA. The highest concentration observed at near-boundary wells was 122.9 ng/L
- BNL is currently in Phase 3 of the investigation, which will investigate onsite groundwater treatment systems, groundwater downgradient of two closed landfills, and in select monitoring wells.
- BNL is also proceeding in a stepwise fashion to determine if on-base PFAS sources are potentially impacting off-base drinking water. Suffolk County and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) requested off-base drinking water sampling of approximately 97 wells and reached an agreement with BNL to conduct sampling which is now underway. Five private wells have been tested so far, with PFOS/PFOA levels below the health advisory level. The remaining off-base drinking water wells are currently being sampled, with results pending.

- EPA has encouraged boundary sampling of the facility and is working with BNL to develop a plan for addressing contamination at the boundary.
- BNL has sampled 33 wells at the Western South Boundary and South Boundary and found PFOS and/or PFOA in 26 out of 33 wells, with the maximum combined PFOS/PFOA concentration at 69.2 ng/L. BNL is also installing temporary Geoprobe wells at the boundary which will be sampled for both PFOS/PFOA and 1,4-dioxane.

Francis S. Gabreski Airport - West Hampton Beach, NY

- Francis S. Gabreski Airport is an active joint civil-military airport that has served as a New York State Air National Guard Base since 1951. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation added the 89-acre site to its state Superfund list in September 2016. This site is not on EPA's NPL.
- Firefighting foam containing PFAS released during routine training activities is suspected to be the source of PFAS chemicals migrating off-site.
- Under the EPA's Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3), Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA) detected PFOS in public supply wells near the New York State Air National Guard Base at Gabreski Airport.
- SCWA has quickly taken actions at address this issue, including installing carbon filters and taking some wells off line. The system currently meets the EPA's 70 parts per trillion Health Advisory for PFOA and PFOS.
- Suffolk County Health Department also tested private drinking water wells in the area. Alternate sources of drinking water, such as bottled water, were made available where EPA's HA was exceeded and most have now been connected to municipal water.
- The New York State Department of Health and Suffolk County are the lead for addressing this issue, and the EPA is available to offer technical assistance as requested. EPA has full confidence in New York State and Suffolk County to address this issue and ensure that public health is protected.

Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant (NWIRP), Calverton, NY

- The NWIRP facility in Calverton, New York (NWIRP Calverton) is located in the Town of Riverhead in Suffolk County on Long Island, New York. The facility originally covered approximately 6,000 acres. The facility is located within the Town of Riverhead with a smaller area in the town of Brookhaven. In September 1998, the majority of the land within the developed section of the facility was transferred to the Town of Riverhead for redevelopment.
- The facility contained an active Fire Training Area from the 1950s until 1996. Aqueous film forming foam containing PFAS was used for fire training exercises over this period. As a result, soil and groundwater have been impacted by PFAS including PFOA, PFOS and PFBS.
- PFAS investigations began in 2008 and are ongoing.
- The Navy submitted a Focused Feasibility Study Work Plan (FFSWP) to address PFAS contamination on-site during the summer of 2017.
- Based on the on-property PFAS investigation of the fire training area conducted in 2016 and 2017, groundwater sampling indicated that PFOS and PFOA concentrations were above EPA's HA level.
- PFAS was detected in the Peconic River samples collected during this inspection; however, concentrations of PFOA and PFOS were below the calculated surface water regional screening level (RSL).
- Investigation conducted in 2016 and 2017 of groundwater in the off-property fire training area indicated that total PFOS/PFOA was above the EPA HA.
- On September 25, 2018 an open house public information meeting with DOD, NYSDOH and EPA was held in Riverhead, New York. The meeting was open to the public, press, and elected officials and provided information on sampling both on- and off-property, PFOA/PFOS, health effects, private well testing, and next steps.
- In May 2019, the NWIRP conducted a site inspection, and sampling between 2017 and 2018 to address groundwater and surface water quality downgradient of the former aircraft paint hangars that may have been impacted by PFAS. Concentrations of PFOA and PFOS exceeded the EPA HA of 70 ppt in samples from 6 of the 33 monitoring wells.
- A draft PFAS site inspection report was submitted to EPA in May 2019 to identify the source of PFAS contamination. This report compares results from 2016, 2017 and 2018 from groundwater monitoring wells and

surface water samples collected on-property and off-property at the area of the aircraft paint hangers.
    - In 2017, the Peconic River was tested for PFOA/PFOS and was determined to be below EPA's HA level.
    - In 2017 and 2018 groundwater sampling for total PFOA and PFOS at two off-property monitoring were slightly above the HA level.
    - Groundwater sampling conducted at three on-property monitoring wells was above EPA's HA level.

Northrop Grumman, RCRA Corrective Action Facility - Bethpage, NY

- In 1941, Northrop Grumman (NG) purchased the property and started production of aircraft during WWII. Later the Navy and NG exchanged properties, resulting in a 109-acre Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO) facility and a neighboring 550-acre NG-owned and operated facility.
- A major focus of the remediation is an off-site groundwater plume which is approximately 4-mile long and 2-mile wide. The primary contaminant is trichloroethylene with additional 1,4-dioxane contaminants.
- PFAS recently have been detected in on-site groundwater on the Navy property. The PFAS is believed to be associated with aqueous film-forming foam used primarily for firefighting.
- PFOA and PFOS maximum concentrations found were 99 and 147 ppt, respectively.
- The sum of PFOA and PFOS exceeded the EPA HA of 70 ppt in three monitoring wells.
- Groundwater is the sole source for potable water in Nassau County. A number of public water supply systems are affected (and are undergoing treatment) or are in the path of this groundwater plume. As the groundwater plume is not uniformly contaminated, the Navy and Grumman are working on treatment of several highly contaminated areas.
- NYSDEC is working with the USGS on developing a detailed plan for eventual containment of this plume, with discharge of treated groundwater back into the aquifer.
- Navy's former Drum Marshalling Area has a vapor intrusion containment system in-place and is scheduled to undergo excavation and disposal of PCB contaminated soils upon approval of the draft work plan.

Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics (SGPP) - Hoosick Falls, New York

- In 2015, the EPA became aware of PFOA above the EPA's (then) 400 ppt health advisory in the Village of Hoosick Falls' public drinking water supply. The EPA recommended people not drink the water. The advisory level was subsequently lowered to 70 ppt. In July 2017, the EPA added the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics (SGPP) McCaffrey Street site to the NPL, although New York State is the lead agency for the site.
- Under consent orders with New York State, the PRPs are investigating the SGPP-McCaffrey federal NPL site. Other contaminated Hoosick Falls sites are being addressed solely under the New York State Superfund Program. The PRPs installed a permanent water filtration system on the Village's water supply and are evaluating permanent alternate water supplies.
- Continued efforts are being made to determine all of the chemicals handled or used at the facilities and how they were disposed of to delineate the nature and extent of contamination.
- The EPA is playing an important coordinating and technical support role, helping to bring together the local government, New York State and others to address PFOA issues in Hoosick Falls.
    - The EPA has effectively collaborated with NYSDEC, the lead agency for the SGPP-McCaffrey Street NPL site and the other contaminated sites in Hoosick Falls. The EPA is supporting the State in the investigation of the SGPP-McCaffrey site.
    - The EPA supported New York State's efforts to set up a community participation working group that is focusing on PFOA-related issues across the community, not just related to the NPL site. The EPA will continue to collaborate very closely with State and local authorities and important stakeholders as work continues to address PFOA issues in Hoosick Falls.
- New York State and Region 2 requested ORD support to characterize potential residual PFAS released into the air from the SGPP-McCaffrey Street facility. In spring 2019, ORD sampled for PFAS and volatile organic compounds to identify compounds present in emissions from the stacks of the McCaffrey Street facility. Results are expected to be available later this summer. New York will use this information to determine whether conditions warrant the installation of air pollution control systems.

Stewart Air National Guard Base – Newburgh, New York

- Stewart Air National Guard Base is located in Newburgh, NY and is a site on the New York State Superfund list. Firefighting foam from a fire training area on the site is a potential source of PFAS contamination that has been found in Lake Washington, a drinking water source for the City of Newburgh. Two landfills were operated on the site and a fire training area was also operated as part of the Air National Guard Base.
- As part of UCMR3, samples were taken from Washington Lake and analyzed for six PFAS chemicals. The highest concentration for PFOS ranges between 140 ppt to 170 ppt.
- In March 2016 – May 2016, New York State collected water samples in Lake Washington and found elevated levels of PFAS compounds. In anticipation of the EPA lowering the provisional short-term HA for PFOA and PFOS, Newburgh declared a State of Emergency on May 2nd, 2016, removing the City from Lake Washington water. Water was initially drawn from the City's back-up reservoir, Brown's Pond, and approximately a week later they were connected to the Catskill Aqueduct which serves New York City. The switch was paid for by New York State.
- NYSDEC and NYSDOH are the lead agencies at Stewart Air Force Base, and they are continuing to handle the ongoing issues at the base. EPA continues to monitor progress but is not directly involved as it is not an NPL site.
- NYSDEC and NYSDOH instituted a short-term pump and treat program to prevent Lake Washington water from breaching an earthen dam. They funded a permanent GAC system to treat the municipal water supply.
- New York State has been investigating the nature and extent of contamination in the area outside the boundary of the Air National Guard base.
- The Air National Guard has been investigating contamination on their property. Both the DOD and the New York State Department of Transportation are potentially responsible parties.
- NYSDOH started a PFOS blood sampling program in November 2017. PFOS blood levels in Newburgh residents on municipal water were detected at approximately four times above background.
- New Windsor, NY was also affected by PFAS contamination from Stewart Air National Guard Base. The newly constructed Butterhill wells were determined to also be contaminated. NYSDOH is assisting the community in installing GAC to reduce levels of PFAS.
- Both New Windsor and Newburgh are threatened by the anticipated temporary closure of the Catskill Aqueduct in fall of 2019.